The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor, BEDFORD, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864, Vol. 37, No. 18.

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on Judgments, Notes and other Claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Josephs on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

C. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*

Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoke.

April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

DEPOT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—zz.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

Wast Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

Poetry.

The Little People.

A dreary place would be this earth
Were there no little people in it;
The song of life would lose its mirth,
Were there no children to begin it.

No little forms, like buds to grow,
And make the admiring heart surrender;
No little hands on breast and brow,
To keep the thrilling love-chords tender.

No babe within our arms to leap,
No little feet toward slumber tending;
No little knee in prayer to bend,
Our lips the sweet words lending.

What would the mothers do for work,
Were there no pants or jackets tearing?
No tiny dresses to embroider?
No cradle for their watchful caring?

No rosy boys, at wintry morn,
With satchel to the school-house hasting;
No merry shouts as home they rush;
No precious morsel for their tasting.

Tall, grave, grown people at the door;
Tall, grave, grown people at the table;
The men on business all intent,
The dames lugubrious as they're able.

The sterner souls would get more stern,
Unfeeling natures more inhuman,
And man to stoic coldness turn,
And woman would be less than woman.

For in that clime toward which we reach,
Through Time's mysterious, dim unfolding,
The little ones with cherub smile
Are still our Father's face beholding.

So said His voice in whom we trust,
When in Judea's realm a preacher,
He made a child confront the proud,
And be in simple guise their teacher.

Life's song, indeed, would lose its charm,
Were there no babies to begin it;
A doleful place this world would be,
Were there no little people in it.

Educational.

EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY.

Third Article.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

In christian lands alone, where the school and church are sacredly guarded, do we find free institutions, and a people of self-government. Christianity and Education are the salt of the earth that saves it—the light of the world that reveals the way to a still brighter future.

Our ancestors were once plumed and painted savages, living in miserable huts on the shores of the German sea, drinking their beer out of human skulls, and worshiping Wodin and Thor. Now look at the cultivated valleys, verdant plains and rich meadow lands of England, or the better heritage which is our on this side the water. Mark the general morality, culture, and refinement of the people. Look at palatial mansions and white cottages embowered with vines; at such noble edifices as Westminister Abby, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Athaneum in London, or the public buildings in our own national metropolis,—then listen to the sweet strains coming down to us from harps struck by the fingers of a Milton, Dryden and Cowper; or hearken to the stirring eloquence of a Fox, Pitt, or Webster; or open your ears to the voices of sublime harmony which rise from either land to-day, and tell me why the vast difference between our forefathers of 2000 years ago, and the Anglo Saxon race of the present? I believe we owe it to the Christianity propagated by the noble Alfred, who died translating the psalms of David; to the principles of Bible truth communicated by such men as Succat, Columbia, Aidan, and the good seed silently deposited in savage minds by pious merchants from the banks of the Meander and the Hermas, who were wont to visit the shores of Brittan.

To Christianity we owe it that our condition as a people is so vastly superior to that of China, the "flowery land," with all its intelligence and learning, the abode of superstition, cruelty and crime. To Christianity we owe it that the Feudal System, which reared a walled castle on the hill-top, and congregated an ignorant, dependent populace at its base, has forever passed away. To Christianity we owe it that gladatorial shows, where shouts of applause welcomed the mangled and bleeding gladiator, and crowned the man who slew his fellow; exhibitions encouraged by the intelligence, and created for the entertainment of the polished society of Rome, have gone into disuse, never again to be revived. In short, to this refining, elevating system of Religion, working with and sanctifying our varied educational appliances, we are indebted for everything which exalts us above the learned, but unchristinized nations of the present or the past.

Again; Christianity and Education are alone sufficient to perpetuate free institutions and secure a steady advancement in Civilization. It was when science was at its height, and Roman orators were in their glory, that Cesar passed the Rubicon, and the end of a mighty empire was forshadowed.—Grecian culture, which had gone upward in its quiet march to the zenith, stood but a moment on that dizzy elevation, and then, like a glowing meteor, fled downward into darkness, and the glory of Greece, with its boasted liberties, was gone forever.

The traveler who now walks among the relics of ancient greatness; looks upon the scattered fragments of Romulus, the sculptured marble of Aurelius, or sits in silence amid the ruins of the Areopagus and Lyceum, may learn the instability of all governments, which are not permeated by the leaven of Christianity.

The names of orators and poets, who stirred the passions, or charmed with flowing numbers shall live forever.

> "Their spirits wrapped the dusky mountain
> Their memory sparkles in the fountains,
> The meanest rill and mightiest river
> Rolls mingling with their fame forever."

But how sad the reflection that in the absence of Christianity to sanctify their talents and conserve their liberties, their glowing sun is gone back into darkness, and thus is prolonged that weary passage by which our world must go into the the light and liberty of a Millenium Day.

By every consideration drawn from the present and the future, by the blessings of a high civilization and the permanent advancement of the human race, we urge the union of Education with Christianity. Let our literature be sanctified by Religion. Let our common schools live and flourish in union with it. Let the groves of Academus be consecrated by its presence. Away with that mistaken zeal which labors for the exclusion of the Bible from the school-room, and, in its blindness, thinking to avoid every thing sectarian, sacrifices every thing that is christian. Cast that spirit of infidelity which avoids the version of God, and, when walking on the circle of the universe, is too proud to look toward the one, and adore Him who created Earth and Heaven.—Shame on the ignorant conceit which turns its back on that true philosophy which leads from effect to cause—"from Nature up to Nature's God."

A.

"THREE CHEERS FOR THE GLORIOUS SEVENTY-SIXTH."

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 24.

We have place the above caption in quotation, because it was proposed by the lamented Strong, on a memorable occasion, during the present war, and to which we shall allude particularly before closing this article.

The 76th Penn'a. Volunteers, besides having earned a most honorable reputation as emphatically a "fighting regiment," has, perhaps as much, if not more, real hard fatiguing and dangerous service, as any other in the Union, as their record will show. The regiment is composed entirely of Pennsylvanians; 2 companies being from Blair county; 2 from York; 1 from Somerset; 1 from Westmorland; 1 from Bedford; 1 from Mercer; 1 from Beaver, and one from Clarence.

They were organized at Camp Curtin near Harrisburg, which place they left on the 9th of November, 1861, for Fortress Monroe, where they remained about three weeks in drill, when they left for Port Royal, S. C., reaching that point on the 9th of Dec., 1861. Here they were placed under the immediate command of Gen. Gillmore, then Captain of Engineers, and worked on the intrenchments, doing picket duty in the meantime, for a period of about four months, when they were ordered to Fort Pulaski. Gen. Gillmore, having secretly and unobserved, planted his cannon behind a forest of small timber and underbrush the 76th were ordered to level the obstruction during the night, and which by hard labor they accomplished in season to enable Commander to commence the bombardment of the Fort the next morning. They were also one of the supporting regiments, and under fire during the entire action, which continued not only throughout the day, but by throwing shell every fifteen minutes during the night. The battle reopened in full force and vigor at daylight the next morning, and continued till 2 o'clock, P., when the enemy struck their colors, somewhat unexpectedly to the Union troops, as, at 9 o'clock, noon, the 76th received orders and prepared to storm the works the ensuing night, were relieved from entering upon that hazardous enterprise by the surrender of the enemy. About a week after the capture of this stronghold, the regiment again returned to Port Royal, here, at the end of about six weeks, during which they were engaged in picket duty, they were ordered to James Island, taking transport to Edisto, and thence marching across to James' Island occupying three days, two of which it rained incessantly, which, with the intense heat, rendered the march one of extreme fatigue and suffering. Many of the men giving out from exhaustion and dropping on the way. Crossing Stone river boats, they were present, as a reserve, at the battle of James' Island, in which the Union troops lost over 800 men in less than four hours.

The regiment were also, in several severe skirmishes during their stay upon the island, when they returned to Port Royal, where they remained on picket duty for 3 months, suffering much from sickness meanwhile, when they were ordered to Pocotaligo, S. C., going into the battle with about 400 men and losing 78 in killed and wounded.—Having been over three hours under fire, and being out of ammunition, except what they took from the cartouch boxes of the dead and wounded, sixty rounds to the man having been expended, our brave fellows were compelled to fall back, which they did in good order, still presenting their line of battle, leaving upon the field, Captains Hamilton and Wayne, killed, and Lieut. Ferguson and Gwin, wounded.

After the battle of Pocotaligo, they again returned to Port Royal, where they remained this time about five months, doing picket and fatigue duty, having assisted in the construction of Fort Mitchell. They were next ordered to Folly Island, having, with 400 regulars, been selected by the commanding Gen'l, for the perilous service of storming the rebel batteries, in a night attack upon Morris Island. The officers all buckled on their swords and the regiment were all ready and eager for the terrible onset, when the order was countermanded and they returned to Port Royal, which place they immediately left for Edisto, S. C., where they remained about a week, and were thence, ordered to Botany Bay Island, tarrying about three weeks, at the latter place, when they were removed to St. Helena Island whence, after a stay of some four weeks, they were ordered a second time to Folly Island, and re-embarking transferred to small boats, about midnight, the 9th of July, they rowed up the Folly Creek, a distance of 6 miles, arriving in sight of the rebel batteries on Morris Island, about daylight, when, disembarking under a heavy fire from the enemy's works, which sunk one of their boats, they formed a line of battle, and marched a distance of nearly half a mile through mud and water knee deep, before reaching the main land, the rebel batteries and infantry playing upon them meanwhile, which resulted in the loss of eleven of the number wounded. Gen Strong, perceiving their steady, advancing, and unwavering rank and struck with their gallant daring and bravery, under this galling fire, rode up and enquired, 'What regiment is this?' "The 76th Pennsylvia," replied the commanding officer. "Then three cheers for the gallant 76th Pa," sang out the brave General, which were given with a will, three also, three more, proposed by the commander of the regiment, for the General himself.

Undismayed by the shot and shell which were falling thick and fast among and around them, they continued to press on, driving the rebels before them, until they arrived in front of Fort Wagner, where they reposed on their arms in line of battle, during the remainder of the day and the ensuing night, until about 2 o'clock a. m., when, being aroused, Gen'l, Strong appeared before them and said, pointing his sword to the dark and frowning walls of Wagner, "Boys, I have about 10 minutes work for you." Although with stiffened limbs from the fatigues of the previous day and weary and suffering from hunger, not having tasted food for more than 36 hours, yet these brave men obeyed the order to "*charge!*" with the most cheerful alacrity, rushing impetuously forward to the terrible and deadly assault, with 357 men, and coming out of the fight with about 181, having lost 190, killed, wounded and missing, in the brief space of five minutes, and exhibiting one of the bloodiest records of the war, in comparison to the number engaged.

Among the officers which the regiment lost in this terrible conflict, were Adjt. Wm. Miller, 1st Lieut. Shambaugh, and 2d Lieut. Seth Thompson, killed; Maj. John W. Hicks, wounden severely through both thighs, by two different balls; Capt. Charles Kneer, in the hip, and Capt. John S. Littell, side and both thighs; Lieut. Charles Bittinger and Capt. David Hoagland, having been taken prisoners.

During the intervening week between this first, and second assault upon Wagner, the regiment were occupied in picket and fatigue duty, being constantly under fire from the rebel batteries, and losing several men, killed and wounded.

The second charge upon the fort, was made on the night of the 18th of July, in which the 76th were again engaged losing 24 men, killed and wounded, out of only 100 with which they went into action, their numbers having become thus reduced by sickness and the casualities of battle.

After the second charge upon Wagner, the regiment continued to do picket duty for about a month, going to the front, that is, to within a few hundred yards of Wagner, every 3d day and night, but being more or less exposed to the enemy's fire, during their entire stay upon the Island.

The General commanding, being desirous of driving back the rebel pickets, from a certain position which they occupied, for the purpose of building a *chevaux defrise* at a point considerably in advance of the ground the Unionists had yet occupied, selected the 76th for this hazardous service. The regiment were ordered to advance cautiously upon their hands and knees without firing upon the enemy; but the men becoming impatient of restraint, in the face of a destructive fire from the rebel bullets, their commanding officer rode hurridly back to headquarters for permission for the men to fire, which being granted, they at once drove the enemy before them and held the ground with obstinate determination until the work was completed.

On the 7th of Aug., '63, the regiment again returned to Port Royal, where, having been materially strengthened by new recruits, they have since remained, engaged in the fatiguing and dangerous service of picketing a line of some eight or ten miles along Scull Creek and Calabogue Sound, upon the opposite shore of which, may be daily seen the rebel pickets. Indeed, so narrow is the dividing stream, at some points, that the pickets of the two armies were frequently engaged in talking across, until ours were forbidden by their commanding officer. The rebels have several times attempted to cross over in boats of a dark night, for the purpose of discovering a suitable landing place for their troops in force, but have invariably been either killed, captured driven or frightened off by our vigilant and wakeful veterans of the 76th who are ever on the alert for these little adventurers and whom the rebels would gladly exchange for greener and less watchful opponents, as a recent little incident will abundantly prove.

On a very dark night, not long ago, our picket boat, which lay near the middle of the stream, discovered quietly approaching them, some indefinable object which they hailed, and receiving no answer, fired upon the mysterious intruder, which turned up to be a rebel boat upon a sounding expedition, and containing three men, one of whom, being wounded by the fire of our pickets, bounded overboard and was lost, the other two being captured one of whom had his pistol shot from his belt. On bringing the prisoners into camp, one of them enquired what regiment was then on picket along on the line, and being informed it was the 76th Pa., he exclaimed, "O d—n it, that accounts for it; if we had known that we would not have come, but we heard you'd been relieved by a new regiment."

Such is the brief military history of this brave and gallant regiment—of some few of the hardships, perils and incidents they have encountered, and of the patriotic devotion so often and so strikingly manifested by their heroic bearing in the midst of battle, and their patient and unmurmering endurance of frequent hunger and fatigue during nearly three years service in their country's cause. Honor and gratitude await their return, in due time, to their respective homes, and as it was the greatest pride of the Romans to be able to say, "I am a Roman citizen," so may the surviving soldiers of this noble and veteran regiment hereafter exclaim, with equal pride, "I was a member of the 76th Pennsylvania, in the war for the Union."

We have been kindly furnished with the 'Roster' of this regiment, which we publish below, in connection with the foregoing sketch of its military history and operations as a record memorial of the names of the gallant heroes who have led their no less brave and gallant men through so many trials and sufferings; so many dangers and perils; in defence of the glorious heritage bequeathed them by their patriot fathers:

ROSTER OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE 76TH REGIMENT PENN'A. VOL'S.

Field and Staff.———— Colonel; Jno. C. Campbell, Lieut. Colonel; John W. Hicks, Major (since promoted to Lieut. Col.); A. J. Marshall, Adjutant; Charles N. Brumm, Quartermaster; M. A. Withers, Surgeon; Adolphus Schlosser, Assistant Surgeon; Nathan Y. Leet, Assistant Surgeon; W. J. Wright, Chaplain.

Line Officers.—Co. A———————, Capt.; S. E. Ferguson, 1st Lieut.; A. O. Mills, 2d Lieut.

Co. B—D. B. Hoagland, Captain.

Co. C—Alfred Hicks, Captain.

Co. D—Wm. S. Diller, Capt.; Chas. L. Bittinger, 1st Lieut.; Jas. J. McCormick, 2d Lieutenant.

Co. E—Henry Rice, Capt.; Wm. P. Barndollar, 1st Lieutenant.

Co. F—Joseph R. Findley, Capt.; Geo. H. Gwin, 1st Lieutenant.

Co. G—John J. Baird, Capt.; Wm. W. Gibson, 1st Lieut.; Thos. A. Byrnes, 2d Lieut.

Co. H—Chas. Knerr, Capt.; Wm. F. Bloss 1st Lieutenant.

Co. I—J. J. Young, Capt.; Frank J. Magee, 1st Lieut.; Joseph H. Ensign, 2d Lieutenant.

Co. K—John S. Littell, Captain; Robert F. McIlvaine, First Lieutenant; William S. Moorhead, Second Lieutenant.

Great Telegraphic Enterprises.

Two very large telegraphic schemes, both of which have the ultimate design of connecting the United States with Europe, are now in progress in this country. The United States telegraphic company have constructed two thousand miles of telegraph during the last year, and intend to erect four-thousand miles more the coming season. Their lines are already in operation from New York to Milwaukee, and by way of Philadelphia to Pittsburg and Cleveland; and, besides being extended to other western cities, it is the intention to carry them the present season through to the gold mines of Colorado, Salt Lake City and San Francisco. A company is to be immediately organized in Canada to connect with this company, and the ultimate intention is to connect with a line to Europe, from the coast of Labradore via Greenland, Iceland and the Faroe Islands to the north shore of Scotland, the longest distance that will have to be traversed by a submarine cable being less than five hundred miles. The route has been thoroughly explored, and those most interested in the scheme are confident of its entire feasibility.

Another and still larger enterprise in the telegraph line, and one much farther advanced towards completion, is that of the Western Union telegraphic company. The stock of the Pacific telegraphic company has lately been merged in the stock of this company, so that there is but a single interest now between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the wires of the company already extend to all the principle western cities. This company is also to have for thirty three years, the exclusive right of a new line of telegraph, which is to pass through British Columbia, Russian America, across Behring's straits, and through Asiatic Russia to St. Petersburg, and thence to all the principal cities of Europe. The Russian government undertakes to construct the line from St Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor river, in eastern Asia, a distance of seven thousand miles, and has already completed about three-fourths of the distance. This company undertakes the work here, extending the lines across Behring's straits and through Russian America and British Columbia, till they connect with the great lines of this company, which already extend to the Pacific. Through the exertions of Perry McD. Collins, American commercial agent and consul at St Petersburg, who has been at work on this scheme for eight years, both Russia and England have made liberal grants and concessions to the company, and a recent Washington dispatch announces that Mr Collins has just arrived there from Europe, to solicit the co-operation of Congress, which will undoubtedly be obtained, and the last link in the great chain which binds together not only America and Europe, but Asia and Africa too, will be speedily constructed. The Western Union telegraph company is already making arrangements to fulfil their part of the work by the issue of $10,000,000 worth of special stock for the purpose of constructing the new line.

With these two parts, and the proposed Atlantic telegraph, we have three schemes for connecting the old and new world by telegraph. Which is to be the successful line, or whether the future will open a business sufficient for all three, if they prove to be feasible, remains to be seen. The practical scheme at present, and the one with the earliest and fairest prospects, certainly seems to be by the way of Behring's straits, where connections can be easiest made with already existing lines and where the under water passage of the wire will be but thirty six miles.—*Springfield Mass. Republican.*

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.—In a letter to the editors of the *Evangelist* from fau-chau, we find the following:—

"Soochow and other important cities between Shanghae and Nankin have yielded to the assault of the combined Imperial and disciplined Chinese forces under English officers. The Imperial cause seems steadily on the advance; and if the Government continues to receive foreign aid, you will probably soon hear of the downfall of Nankin, and the complete overthrow of the rebel power. It is the belief that all difficulties with Japan will be adjusted. Satsuma has paid the idemnity of $100,000 for the murder of Mr. Richardson; it was sent to the British Legation in hand-carts. Satsuma's envoys also signed an agreement that their master would undeviatingly seek out the murderers of Mr. Richardson, and execute them in the presence of the british authorities.

How Mrs. O'Dowd Learned Italian.

I was newly married when I came aboard for a short wedding tour. The world at that time required new-married people to lay in a small stock of continential notions, to assist their connubiality and enable them to wear the yoke with the graceful ease of foreigners; and so Mrs. O'D. and I started with one heart, one passport, and—what's not so pleasant—one hundred pounds, to comply with this ordinance. Of course, once over the border—once in France—it was enough. So we took up our abode in a very unpretending little hotel of Boulogne-sur-mer, or called 'La Cour de Madrid,' where we boarded for the moderate sum of eleven francs fifty centimes per diem—the odd fifty being saved by my wife not taking the post prandial cup of coffee and rum.

There was not much to see at Boulogne, and we soon saw it. For a week or so Mrs. O'D. used to go out muffled like one of the sultan's five hundred wives, protesting that she'd surely be recognized; but she grew out of the delusion at last, and dirded as effectually screened us from all remark or all inquiry as if we had taken up our abode in the Catacombs.

Now when one has got a large stock of any commodity on hand—I don't care what it is—there's nothing, so provoking as not to find a market.—Mrs. O'D.'s investment was bashfulness. She was determined to be the most timid, startled, modest and blushing creature that ever wore orange flowers; and yet there was not a man, woman or child in the whole town that cared to know whether the act for which she left England was a matrimony or a murder.

'Don't you hate this place, Cornelius?'—She never called me Con in the honeymoon, 'Isn't it the dullest, dreariest hole you have ever been in?'

'Not with you,'

'Then don't yawn when you say so. I abhor it It's dirty, its vulgar, it's dear.'

'No no, It ain't dear, my love; don't say dear.'

'Billiards, perhaps, and filthy cigars, and that greenish bitter—annisette, I think they call it—are cheap enough, perhaps; but these are all luxuries I can't share in.'

Here was the cloud no bigger than a man's hand that presaged the first connubial hurricane. A married friend—one of much experience and long-suffering—had told me of this saying, 'Don't fancy you'll escape, old fellow; but do the way the ministry do about Turkey,—put the evil day off; diplomatise, promise, cajole, threaten a bit if needs be, but postpone; and, strong with these precepts, I negotiated, as the phrase is, and with a dash of reckless liberality that I tremble at now as I record it; I said, 'You've only to say where—nothing but where to, and I'll take you—up the Rhine, down the Danube, Egypt, the cataracts——'

'I dont want to go so far,' said she dryly. Italy will do.

This was a stunner. I hoped the impossible would have stopped her, but she caught at the practicable, and foiled me.

'There's only one objection,' said I musing;

'And what may that be? not money, I hope.

'Heaven forbid—no. It's the language. We get on here tolerably well, for the waiter speaks broken English; but in Italy, dearest, English is unknown.'

'Let us learn Italian then. My aunt Groves said I had a remarkable talent for languages.'

I groaned inwardly at this, for the same aunt Groves had vouched for a sum of seventeen hundred and odd pounds as her niece's fortune, but which was so beautifully 'tied up,' as they called it, that neither chancellor nor master were ever equal to the task of untying it.

'Of course dearest, let us learn Italian;' and I thought how I'd crush a junior counsel some day with a smashing bit of Dante.

We started that same night—traveled on day after day—crossed Mont Cenis in a snow storm, and reached the Trombetta as way-worn and wretched-looking a pair as ever traveled on an errand of bliss and beautitude.

'In for a penny' is very Irish philosophy; but I can't help that, so I wrote to my brother Peter to sell out, another hundred for me out of the 'Threes,' saying, 'dear Pattina's health required a little change to a milder climate' (it was snowing when I wrote, and the thermometer over the chimney-piece at 9 degrees Reaumier with windows that wouldn't shut, and a marble floor without carpet)—'that the balmy air of Italy' (my teeth chattered as I set it down) 'would soon restore her; and indeed already she seemed to feel the change.' That she did, for she was crouching over a pan of charcoal ashes, with a railroad-wrapper over her shoulders.

It's no use going over what is every one's experience on first coming south of the Alps—the daily hourly difficulty of not believing that you have taken a wrong road and got into Siberia; and strangest of all it is to see how little the natives think of it. I declare I often thought soap must be a great refrigerant, and I wish some chemist would inquire into the matter.

'Are we ever to begin this blessed language?' said Mrs. O'D. to me, after four days of close arrest—snow still falling and the thermometer going daily down, down, lower and lower. Now I had made inquiries the day before from the landlord, and learned that he knew of a most competent person, not exactly a regular teacher who would insist upon our going to work in school fashion, but a man of sense and a gentleman,—indeed a person of rank and title, with whom the world had gone somewhat badly, and who was at that very moment suffering for his political opinions, far in advance as they were, of those of his age.

'He's a friend of Gioberti,' whispered the landlord in my ear, while his features became animated with the most intense significance. Now, I had never so much as heard of Gioberti, but I felt it would be a deep disgrace to confess it, and so I only exclaimed, with an air of half-in-credulity, 'indeed!'

"As true as I'm here," replied he. "He usually drops in about noon to read the "Opinione," and, if you permit, I'll send him up to you. His name is Count Annibale Castrocaro."

I hastened forthwith to Mrs. O'D., to apprise her of the honor that awaited us; repeating, a little *in extenso*, all that the host had said, and finishing with the stunning announcement, "and a friend of Gioberti.' Mrs. O'Dowd never flinched under the shock, and, too proud to own her ignorance, she perly remarked, "I don't think the more of him for that."

I felt that she had beat me, and I sat down abashed and humiliated. Meanwhile Mrs. O'D., retired to make some change of dress; but, re-appearing after awhile in her smartest morning toilette, and a very coquettish little cap, with cherry-colored ribbons, I saw what the word Count had done at once.

Just as the clock struck twelve, the waiter flung wide the double doors of our room, and announced, as pompously as though for royalty, "Il Signor Cante di Castrocaro," and there entered a tall man slightly stooping in the shoulders, with a profusion of the very blackest hair on his neck and shoulders, his age any-thing from thirty-five to forty-eight, and his dress a shabby blue surtout, buttoned to the throat and reaching below the knees. He bowed and slid and bowed again, till he came opposite where my wife sat, and then, with rather a dramatic sort of grace, he lifted her hand to his lips and kissed it. She reddened a little, but I saw she wasn't displeased with the air of homage that accompanied the ceremony, and she begged him to be seated.

I own I was disappointed with the count, his hair was so greasy, and his hands so dirty, and his general get-up so uncared for; but Mrs. O'D., talked away with him very pleasantly, and he replied in his own broken English, making little grimaces and smiles and gestures, and some very tender glances do duty where his parts of speech failed him. In fact I watched him as a sort of psychological phenomenon, and I arrived at the conclusion that this friend of Gioberti's was a very clever artist.

All was speedily settled for the lessons—hour, terms, and mode of instruction. It was to be entirely conversational, with a little theme-writing, no getting by heart, no irregular verbs, no declensions, no genders. I did beg hard for a little grammar, but he wouldn't hear of it. It was against his system, and so I gave in.

We began the next day, but the count almost ignored me altogether, directing almost all his attention to Mrs. O'D.; and as I had already some small knowledge of the elementary part of the language, I was just as well pleased that she should come up, as it were, to my level. From this cause I often walked off before the lesson was over, and sometimes, indeed, skulked it altogether, finding the system, as well as Gioberti's friend, to be an unconscionable bore. Mrs. O'D., on the contrary, displayed an industry I ever believed her to possess, and would pass whole evenings over her exercises, which often covered several sheets of letter paper.

We had now been about five weeks in Turin, when my brother wrote to request I would come back as speedily as I could, that a case in which I held a brief was high in the cause-list, and would be tried very early in the session. I own I was not sorry at the recall. I detested the dreary life I was leading. I hated Turin and its bad feeding and bad theaters, its rough wines and its rougher inhabitants.

"Did you tell the count we are off on Saturday?" asked I of Mrs. O'D.

"Yes," said she, dryly.

"I suppose he's inconsolable," said I, with a sneer.

"He's very sorry we're going, if you mean that, Mr. O'Dowd: and so am I too."

"Well, so am not I; and you may call me a Dutchman if you catch me here again."

"The count hopes you will permit him to see you. He asked this morning whether he might call on you about four o'clock."

'Yes, I'll see him with sincere pleasure for once,' I cried; 'since it is to say good-by to him.'

I was in my dressing-room, packing up for the journey, when the count was announced and shown in. 'Excuse me, count,' said I, 'for receiving you so informally, but I have a hasty summons to call me back to England, and no time to spare.'

'I will, notwithstanding, ask you for some of that time, all-precious as it is,' said he in French, and with a serious gravity that I had never observed in him before.

'Well, sir,' said I stiffly; 'I am at your orders.'

It is now seventeen long years since that interview, and I am free to own that I have not even yet attained to sufficient claim and temper to relate what took place. I can but give the substance of our conversation. It is not overpleasant to dwell on, but it was to this purport: The count came to inform me that, without my intention or endeavor on his part, he had gained Mrs. O'Dowed's affections and won her heart! Yes, much-valued reader, he made this declaration to me sitting opposite to me at the fire, as coolly and unconcernedly as if he was apologizing for having carried off my umbrella by mistake. It is true, he was most circumstantial in showing that all the ardor was on one side, and that he, throughout the whole adventure, conducted himself as by

[*Concluded on Second Page.*]

came a grand gaantuomo, and the friend of Gioberti, whatever that might mean.

My amazement—I might almost call it my stupefaction—at the unparalleled impudence of the man, so overcame me that I listened to him without an effort of interruption.

'I have come to you, therefore, to-day,' said he, 'to give up her letters.'

'Her letters!' exclaimed I, 'and she has written to you!'

'Twenty-three times in all,' said he, calmly, as he drew a large black pocket-book from his breast, and took out a considerable roll of papers. 'The earlier ones are less interesting,' said he, turning them over. 'It is about here, No. 14, that they begin to develop feeling. You see she commences to call me "Caro Animale"—she meant to say Animone, but, poor dear! she mistook. No. 15 is stronger—"Animale Mio"—the same error; and here, in No. 17, she begins, "Dilletto del mio cuore quando non ti vedo, il cielo stesso, non mi sorride pin. Il mio Tiranno"—that was you.'

I caught hold of the poker with a convulsive grasp, but quick as thought he bounded back behind the table, and threw out a pistol and cocked it. 'I saw that Gioberti's friend had his wits about him, as I resumed the conversation by remarking that the documents he had shown me were not in my wife's handwriting.

'Very true,' said he, 'these, as you will perceive by the official stamp, are sworn copies, duly attested as the portraiture—the originals are safe.'

'And with what object,' asked I, gasping,—'safe for what?'

'For you, illustrissimo,' said he, bowing, 'when you pay me two thousand francs for them.'

'I'll knock your brains out first,' said I, with another clutch of the poker, but the muzzle of the pistol was now directly in front of me.

'I am moderate in my demands, signor,' said he, quietly; 'there are men in my position would ask you twenty thousand; but I am a galantuomo—'

'And the friend of Gioberti,' added I with a sneer.

'Precisely so,' said he, bowing with much grace.

I will not weary you, dear reader, with my struggles—conflicts that almost costs me a seizure on the brain—but hasten to the result. I beat down the noble count's demand to one-half, and for a thousand francs I possessed myself of the fatal originals, written unquestionably and undisputably by my wife's hand; and then, giving the count a final piece of advise, never to let me see more of him, I hurried off to see Mrs. O'Dowd.

She was out paying some bills, and only arrived a few minutes before dinner-hour.

'I want you, madam, for a moment here,' said I, with something of Othello, in the last act, in my voice and demeanor.

'I suppose I can take off my bonnet and shawl first, Mr O'Dowd,' said she, snappishly.

'No, madam; you may probably find that you'll need them both at the end of our interview.'

'What do you mean, sir,' asked, she haughtily.

'This is no time for airs or mock dignity, madam,' said I, with the tone of the avenging angel. 'Do you know these? are these in your hand?—Deny it if you can.'

'Why should I deny it? Of course they're mine.'

'And you wrote this and this, and this?' cried I, almost in a scream, as I shook forth one after another of the letters.

'Don't you know I did,' said she, as botly; 'and nothing beyond a venial mistake in one of them!'

'A what woman? a what?'

'A mere slip of the pen, sir. You know very well how I used to sit up half the night at my exercises?'

'Exercises?'

'Well, themes, if you like better; the count made me make clean copies of them, with all his corrections, and send them to him every day—here are the rough ones; and she opened a drawer filled with a mass of papers all scrawled over and blotted. 'And now, sir, once more what do you mean?'

I did not wait to answer her, but rushed down to the landlord. 'Where does that Count Castrocaro live?' I asked.

'Nowhere in particular, I believe, sir, and for the present he has left Turin—started for Genoa by the diligence five minutes ago. He's a geand galantuomo, sir,' added he, as I stood stupified.

'I am aware of that,' said I, as I crept back to my room to finish my packing.

'Did you settle with the count?' asked my wife at the door.

'Yes,' said I, with my head buried in my trunk.

'And he was perfectly satisfied?'

'Of course he was—he has every reason to be so.'

'I am glad of it,' said she, moving away—'he had a deal of trouble with those themes of mine. No one knows what they cost him.' I could have told what they cost me; but I never did till the present moment.

I need not say with what an appetite I dined that day, nor with what abject humility I behaved to my wife, nor how I skulked down in the evening to the landlord to apologize for not being able to pay the bill before I left, an unexpected demand having left, me short of cash. All these, seventeen years ago as they are, have not yet lost their bitterness, nor have I yet arrived at the time when I can think with composure of this friend of Gioberti.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

MR. LINCOLN FOR PRESIDENT.—The Atlantic Monthly for May contains an article strongly recommending the renomination of Mr. LINCOLN by the Baltimore Convention. It says in conclusion: "The popular voice designates him as the man of the time and the occasion, and the action of the Convention will be nothing beyond a formal process, that shall give regular expression to a public sentiment which is too strong to be denied, and which will be found of irresistible force."

The Armies Moving.

The Army of the Potomac was relieved of nearly three thousand supernumeraries by recent orders. A large number of beds have also been added to the hospital accommodations, while convalescent patients have been distributed throughout the north, that their presence might not interfere with active operations. In addition to these premonitions, General Grant, who lately arrived from the front, has returned thither, while Gen. Burnside has gone to Alexandria, where an army is awaiting his orders.

The rebel position is at Mine Run, a place already distinguished for the encounters which occurred in its neighborhood. It is considered doubtful whether Lee will advance from his intrenchments and deliver battle in the open field. His tactics are supposed and stated to be, in all probability, those which were successful before, namely: to mask his real design by a grand display in front, and when pushed, to retreat to positions that have been carefully chosen and laboriously strengthened. The policy was good in one case. It may not be again. We have not only a greater army, but a greater general; one who wears success among the stars of his epaulette, and whose whole heart is in the practice of his profession—the reduction of the rebellion. We have, too, a different campaign planned, which, so far as the outer edges have been sketched, seems to promise most highly. That campaign is now opened. The conflicting forces are in the field, braced for the struggle. General Meade is with the Army of Virginia, and the promise of a "crowning mercy," such as made the grim heart of Cromwell stir with joy, is held out to us.

A loose report had circulation that Lee had divided his force, and sent a portion of it into the Shenandoah Valley, with the hope of inducing Grant to weaken himself by detaching a similar body in pursuit. Our impressions of the Lieutenant General lead us to think that such a decoy would not fly, and that he would be far more likely, with full regiments, to attack the diminished enemy, when victory would open rebellion to his gauntletted hand, and place Richmond at his mercy. The report is also contradicted by the Washington papers. If Lee remains among his intrenchments, he can be leasurely beseiged; if he moves forward, the choice of battle-ground falls to Grant, who will hardly fail to improve it.

We stand at the threshhold, and the movements are making in our presence. They are appreciated to their full amount. The Governors of five western States have united in calling out additional forces, which will help the consummation; so that, when once the ball, which has so long resisted attack, begins to move, its revolutions will increase in number and the gravity of ruin help towards destruction. May it come—swift, plunging and final—so that the present year shall see the last period put to slavery and rebellion in the great republic, and the amenities of peace, accompanied with the mercies of liberty, be left to us for all the smiling years of the future.—*North American.*

The Pence Democrats in Council.

Flag Presentation.

For the Bedford Inquirer.

MR. EDITOR:—On Saturday, the 23d inst., the Democrats of Bedford Borough presented a flag to the Democracy of St. Clair Towaship for the great Democratic majority of *eighty-four* at the Spring Election. There was a turn-out of men, women and children, to attend to this matter.—The presentation and reception was done in school boy fashion. Something was expected worthy of the occasion from the illustrious speakers, but there was considerable disappointment.

This matter being disposed of, it was evident something would "turn up" after all; and so it did. As everything has its prelude, so in this.—The flag presentation was but the prelude to a regular political meeting, thus inaugurating, at an early day, for fear "Ichabod" might be written on all the former glory achieved.

They congratulated each other over the eighty-four majority. Why, what a change! The Democrats ignore the real cause of this so called change. The change is not in the political sentiment of the Township, for this is still unchanged. The change is owing to a majority of the Republican voters having gone into the army. This is ignored. The next draft will tell the tale. Besides this, some thirty voters, all Republicans, did not go to the polls at the Spring Election. The speakers boasted that they would have over a hundred majority next fall, but in this there is assurance only for disappointment. A few words yet of description as to the speakers and the subject matter poured out on the Democracy of St. Clair Township.

Mr. Shannon being called for, soon mounted the wagon and entertained the audience in his usual tirade of epithets. It is truly lamentable that such a man having nothing to say to the purpose, should still persist in forcing himself before the people. He makes a great deal of noise, but like an empty wagon, there is nothing in it. He spoke much about speculation in green-backs. It was evident that in his late trip to the east, a few weeks ago, brought him happily in contact with the green back speculation. As much as he denounced it, he doubtless will, like others, sell gold and silver for green-backs. It was very amusing to hear him call the war democrats by the name of "*woolly-head-democrats.* O, ye gods of negro worshippers! We love the negro, but you don't." Yes, he loves the negro, else he would not make him a subject of thought.

Mr. Palmer, the assistant Editor of the "Bedford Gazette," being called for, commenced about an old man making his last will, near death, who would still live and die a Democrat, so would he, *so mote it be.* He had, like the former speaker, a great many topics to dilate on. Having heard this young man so much bepraised, we expected to hear something worthy of the occasion, but it was evident that very little could be expected.—Among the many things said, he adverted to the Long's secession speech in Congress, a few weeks ago. He said he endorsed the speech, and Mr. Long's position; and would also say, *rather than to have the South subjugated, he would go in for separation.* Here we have an Editor professing to be a loyal man and still uttering treasonable language, and what was remarkable, that many of his auditors should second such utterances by saying, *so do I.* Is it a wonder that we should be called a secession county abroad when such treasonable doctrines are taught in our midst? But, sir, this is a libel on the intelligence of the people of this county, if a part of the Democracy preach and believe such treasonable doctrines. If the position of the South be correct and I did really believe this doctrine, I would certainly sell out and pass over the lines. I would exemplify my sympathy with a practical demonstration in what I did really believe. If for the South, why not go to the South. We felt sorry to see Mr. P., in his early career, prostitute himself by such principles.

The next speaker was a Mr. Fisher, a Bedford school teacher. He spoke of England in her conduct towards America and the result of one over the other. Spoke of Thompson's teaching and its influence on the present crisis, &c. On the whole, the little speech was creditable and much exceeded the two former.

Mr. Hartley, of Hardware notoriety, was called for. He exhibited pretty good lungs by opening the valve every now and then. He spoke of the farmer—they should not go to war, because, if the farming interest stopped, there would be famine. He doubtless had his eye on self-interest in common with others. He thought of selling mowers and grain-drills to the farmers, but if they went to war, the famine predicted did not concern him so much as the sale of agricultural implements.

It is a remarkable fact, that not one word, by way of disapprobation or condemnation, was uttered in regard to the rebels. Every inference drawn from the premises, assumed by these speakers, was, to the effect, that the position of the rebels was a correct one—a constitutional one—and that they approved of it; the north was wrong and the south was right. They were peace men and as such were glad to be associated with Fernando and Ben. Wood, Vallandigham & Co. *O tempora! O mores!* UNION.

Rebel Dispatches from Hell.

From The Knoxville Whig.

Gentle reader, be not startled at the idea of news from the infernal regions, for their is not one word of truth in the dispatches of which we propose to complain. The Richmond Whig, a leading rebel organ, announces the death of the Editor of this paper, and gives the details as regards our reception in Hell, and the treatment given us by the Prince of Darkness. The Whig states that the excessive cold weather of January was caused by our arrival below, our presence creating a dumand for all the heat, and withdrawing it from the earth! The Whig must have received it details from *John B. Floyd* and *Wm. L. Yancy*, resident reporters for the Rebel Associated Press, who went below some time in advance of the false rumor that we had gone down. Both of these men, when on earth, knew us personally, and therefore could not have mistaken for us the rebel Congressman who died about that time, although we resembled others in several points, in our *personal* appearance! The truth is, that these men had been so long accustomed to dispatching lies upon the rebel wires, while here on earth, that they can't break off from their old habits, even in sending back news from the fountain of falsehoods. We knew the Richmond Whig was in direct and constant communication with the Devil, and that it had been ever since it received the *bribe* that induced it to go into this rebellion, but we had not expected it to assert for a fact what thousands of distinguished Southern men, who have gone there since they seceded from the Federal Government, would know to be lie, as soon as this editor reached them, for thousands of them knew us personally in this life.

But the dispatch we are reviewing sets forth the myriads of departed Yankees put in Old Nick's furnaces during the last three years, have become fairly ignited—hence the extraordinary heat this winter! This tale about myriads of Yankees having gone to hell in three years, may do to tell the deluded people of the South, who are not allowed to read or see loyal papers, but all well informed men, North or South, know that there is no country of equal population and extent, on the face of God's green earth, that is as *largely represented in hell*, as is the so-called Southern Confederacy! They have gone from their army, from the ranks of the clergy, from the civil list, and from among their politicians, at a fearful rate!—Our latest *grape-vine* from that great Confederate Depot is, that upon the recent arrival there of several distinguished leaders of the rebellion, the Devil called hastily for more fuel, as the fire was about to be extinguished! Floyd and Yancy are said to have come forward and filled the "furnace" with Confederate money—whereupon the Devil threatened to kick them out of hell. He said he favored rebellion; he favored lying, and all sorts of swindeling, but that he would not degrade himself and scandalize hell by recognizing such a currency as that, for any purpose!

But the Richmond *Branch of Hell* winds up this article by assuring the people of the South that his Satanic Majesty will not harm so able a coadjutor as we are; and that turning from us, Old Nick will order rooms for Lincoln, Seward and Butler, with fresh beds of live coals! This is the rub. We have kept the furnaces of Secesh rather hot for comfort during the last three years. We are fully compensated to know that we have made the rebels *feel* the effects of our blows. Butler's masterly management of the *she*-devils in New Orleans has excited their anger against him. Seward's superior diplomatic abilities, and his successful management of England and France, the rebel leaders can never forgive. But why the editor of the Richmond organ should be angry with Lincoln, we are at a loss to know. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation liberates a half a dozen of that editor's children, whose *several* mothers are American ladies of African decent! Lincoln should be looked upon by that editor, and by thousands of other *Southern parents*, as a benefactor! He is setting their mixed-blood offspring at liberty, a thing they could not do, as they are *slaves*, and many of their fathers—this Richmond editor among the rest—are not able to purchase their freedom!

W. G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Rebel Ventilator.

THE REBELLION.

The statment in the papers a few days since that a raid was feared along the Ohio river, is unfounded. Gov. Brough states that no steps as yet have been taken towards calling out the Ohio militia, and no necessity for it at present is anticipated. Statistics show that the armed volunteer militia of Ohio number thirty-six thousand.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND SIX MONTHS' MEN PROPOSED. The Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania are in town. Those of Iowa and Michigan are expected. It is understood that the four first named have had an interview to-day with the President, at which it was proposed to issue a call for two hundred thousand men to serve for six months, and it is stated that the four States thus represented would furnish half the number at least. One of the Governors, however does not express himself very warmly in favor of the plan.—*Washington Despatch Monday April 25.*

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.—The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, with its garrison of 1,500 men and 20 pieces of artillery, is now fully confirmed by official advices both from national and rebel sources. The Richmond papers of the 22d contain a dispatch from the rebel Gen. Hoke, announcing that the place was carried by storm on the 22d.—Gen. Peck, commanding the District of North Carolina, has also issued an official order from his headquarters at Newbern, announcing the surrender of the garrison, after a most gallant defence. A report also comes from Newbern, to the effect that after the surrender, two companies of the second North Carolina Regiment (Union) were taken out and shot, and also that all negroes found in uniform were shot. This report is yet unconfirmed, but in view of recent occurrences in the West, it is quite likely to be true.

THE LATEST NEWS.

General Wessels Still Holds the Fortifications of Plymouth,

HE HAS FIFTEEN DAYS PROVISIONS.

The Rebels In Possession of The Town,

WASHINGTON AND NEWBERN REGARDED MORE SAFE.

NEWBERN, April 23, 1864. Reports from Plymouth have it that our flag still floats over our fortifications in that place, though the enemy have possession of the town and river. It is said that Gen. Wessels retired with his force into the fortifications with fifteen days' provisions. This report appears to be believed. On the arrival of more gunboats we shall be able to reach Plymouth, and ascertain the facts.

Washington and Newbern are much stronger fortified than Plymouth was. With a few more troops and gunboats, which are said to be on the way, they can be held against all the Rebels that can present themselves.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY April 19.— Mr. Grimes reported, from the commitee on the District of Columbia, the bill to incorporate the inhabitants of the District of Columbia. Passed. Mr. Lane called up the house bill to amend the Enrollment act so as to raise the rank, pay, and emoluments of the Provost Marshal-General to that of a Brigadier-General. Passed. A message was received from the house announcing their adherence to the disagreement on the bill establishing a Territorial Government for Montana and asking for a commitee of conference. Mr. Fessenden objected to debate, the morning hour having expired. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted providing for the publication of the laws in localities contiguous to the rebellious States, that their dissemination among them may be the better secured. After a few unimportant amendments the bill was passed. Mr. Sumner called up the bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of persons to service or labor. The bill to a third reading without debate. The Yeas and Nays were called for on its passage. Mr. Sumner said he did not intend to say a word about the bill; it was as plain as the multiplication table, a diary or the Ten Commandments. Mr. Hendricks did not think that there should be such an amendment to the Constitution as this. Mr. Sherman always thought the law of 1850 was unconstitutional, and had no objection to its repeal now. Mr. Sumner wanted to make a clean sweep while we were at it, and wipe out the barbarous code from our statutes.'

HOUSE, TUESDAY, April 19.—The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the House resolution so as to read that the Committee on the Conduct of the war inquire into the truth of the rumors attending the recent attack on Fort Pillow, and whether that fort could not have been sufficiently reenforced, and report the facts soon as possible. The House then went into Committee on the Internal Tax bill. Mr. Morrill explained the provisions of the measure. The war having continued longer than was anticipated, it was now necessary to revise our estimates so as to cover all deficiencies. Mr. Stebbens said that the preservation of the country demands the passage of this bill, and taxation sufficient for our demands both during and after the war. Mr. Kasson, in alluding to the remarks of Mr. Brooks, said that he (Brooks) had been a Whig, then a Know-Nothing and now was a Democrat. The gentleman from New-York (Brooks) had defended the Irish, which was not in accordance with his former Know-Nothing principles. Mr. Brooks denied that he had ever belonged to the Know-Nothing party, and he had never been in a Know-Nothing Lodge. Mr. Kasson then pointed to the sentiments of *The Express*, of which the gentleman (Brooks) was part proprietor. Mr. Brooks replied that he was in Europe when that party was organized. He never had anything to do with the Know-Nothing party. Mr. Fernando Wood was in favor of giving a liberal support to Government. In this emergency he was not prepared to criticize too closely the administration of public affairs. The Committee rose, when Mr. Garfield proceeded to make good his former assertions by producing a letter from Judge Stiles of Indiana which came into his possession recommending a young man to John C. Breckinridge as desirous of entering the service of the South in some capacity, and safely commending him as a faithful man. At the evening session the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad bill was taken up, when Mr. Wilson offerd a substitute therefor, namely, that for the better regulation of Commerce among the several States, every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, be and is hereby authorized to transport freight and passengers from one State to another, anything in the law of and State to the contrary notwithstanding. The consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks. The House passed the bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge over the falls of the Ohio, near Louisville. Mr. Rice reported a bill setting apart the old House of Representatives as a National Statuary Hall, the several States being invited to thither statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number, for each of their most illustrious civic or military men. After several speeches the House adjourned.

SENATE, WEDNESDAY April 20, A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. HARRIS, providing for the taking of an industrial census in 1865 by the States. The question of appointing a Committee of Conference on the Montana disagreement was discussed but no conclusion reached. The bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Foster, Sumner and Brown, until the hour of adjourument.

HOUSE, WEDNESDAY April 20 the day session was occupied in considering the Tax Bill. No speeches were made, and fifty-two resolutions were considered and passed upon. During the evening session the bill for a new coinage of one and two cent pieces was passed. The bill for reconstructing overthrown States Governments was then taken up, and Messrs. WORTON of Illinois, and BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill, and the House adjourned at 10 o'clock.

SENATE THURSDAY April 21. The Senate passed the House bill for the relief of Postmasters who have been robbed by the rebels or guerillas. A resolution to provide for the printing of the official reports of the operations of the armies of the United States was passed. The bill to establish an assay office at Carson City, in Nevada, and at Dallas City, Oregon, was called up, and an amendment for a branch Mint at Dallas City, instead of an assay office, was adopted. The bill was then laid aside. The bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave law was then considered, but after some discussion was postponed until Wednesday next. The House bill to provide a national currency by the pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, was reported, with amendments. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives, in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the Internal Tax bill. Several amendments in regard to the tax on liquors were offerd but were rejected. When the House took a recess until evening, the committee had acted on seventy-five sections of the bill. At the evening session, the bill for the construction of a ship-canal, to unite the Mississippi with the northern lakes, for the passage of armed vessels, was postponed until the second Tuesday of December next. The bill to encourage immigration was passed. The bill to pay the militia of Pennsylvania for services in 1862 was discussed in Committee of the Whole until ten o'clock, but was not disposed of.

SENATE. FRIDAY, APRIL 22.—The House bill to establish a Bureau of Military Justice was taken up, and after being somewhat amended was passed. The Army Appropriation bill was next considered. Mr. Wilson offered an Amendment that enlistments in the regular army shall be for three years, and that colored troops shall be placed upon the same footing as white soldiers in regard to clothing, arms, pay, bounty, &c., which was adopted by a vote of 31 to 5. An amendment by Mr. Davis providing for the payment for property taken in the military service during the war was rejected. One or two other amendments were rejected, and the bill finally passed. After an Executive session the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Voorhees presented a dispatch from John G. Davis, of Indiana, pronouncing the letter read a day or two since by Mr. Garfield a forgery. The consideration of the Internal Tax bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole and occupied the attention of the House at both the day and night sessions. Numerous amendments were offered. Some were adopted and others were rejected. Considerable progress was made in the bill.

HOUSE. SATURDAY, APRIL 23.—The Senate was not in Session Saturday. In the House, a bill was passed creating an additional Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for New Orleans and Boards of Local Inspectors at Portland, Oregon, and at Memphis, Tenn. A resolution was adopted amending the fourth section of the Act of March 2, 1793, empowering United States Commissioners to take bail in criminal cases and providing them with a seal. The committee who investigated the charges against Representative BLAIR, of Missouri, of speculating in liquors, while in military command in the Department of Missouri, reported that Mr. BLAIR had not violated any law. Some remarks followed of a personal character from Mr. BLAIR and his accuser, Mr. MCCLURG. The consideration of the Internal Tax Bill was then resumed, the House having resolved itself into a committee for that purpose.

SENATE. MONDAY, APRIL 25.—In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, a bill was introduced for the adjustment of the claims of aliens against the United States. Mr. Sumner introduced a joint resolution to facilitate postal and military communication between the States. The subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill to provide a territorial government for Montana was taken up. Mr. Doolittle made a very lengthy speech against allowing negroes the right of suffrage in said territory. After a reply by Mr. Wilkinson, the Senate rejected a motion to adhere to its amendment, and agreed to the request of the House for a committee of conference.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, inquiries were directed to be made into the condition of the Winnebago Indians. The Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to report a bill giving a bounty of $100 to non-commissioned officers and privates honorably discharged by reason of wounds, and a pro rata share of said amount for any term of service over three months. Mr. Garfield introduced a bill for the more speedy punishment of guerillas. The House took up the Internal Tax bill. Amendments were adopted taxing sales of gold, silver, stocks, bonds, &c., one-fifth of 1 per cent. on all sales. After a recess, for the purpose of reviewing the Ninth Army Corps, then passing through Pennsylvania avenue, the House reassembled. The tax bill was amended so as to tax stock slaughtered for sale 5 and 10 cents per head; insurance companies 1½ per cent. on gross receipts of premiums; to increase the tax on lotteries and on gross amount of receipts, &c. After an evening session spent in discussing the same bill the House adjourned.

GOVERNOR'S MANSION.—The committee appointed to purchase a mansion for the Governor, have concluded an arrangement with Mrs. Coverly, for her elegant mension on Front street. The State gives Mrs. Coverly the present Executive mansion on Second street, and the city of Harrisburg pays her the sum of twenty thousand dollars.—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph.*

An Act Regulating the Standard Number of Shingles and Lumber used in Cooperage.

The following bill has passed finally and become a law:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same:* That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any person or persons engaged in the business of purchasing, collecting or furnishing shingles or hoop-poles, shaved hoops, staves, shucks, staves and heading of any kind of material whatsoever used in the manufacture of wooden vessels, to demand or deliver more than ten hundred pieces in number for one thousand, and that when any or either of the above mentioned articles of lumber be purchased or sold by the thousand, it shall be so considered, any custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

PASSAGE OF THE SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD BILL.

HARRISBURG, APRIL 28. 1864.

WM. P. SCHELL: Both bills, (the bill repealing the charter of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railway Company; and the bill chartering the Southern Penn'a. railway) have passed the Senate, only six votes against them. A. S.

Sale of the Bedford Railroad.

The Philadelphia Ledger says the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company have purchased the Bedford Railroad from Hopewell to Bloody Run, a distance of 13 miles, at one fourth the original cost, with the intention of finishing it at an early day to Bedford. The completion of the road to this place will add largely to the freight and passenger business of the road, and will have a most beneficial effect upon all branches of business in Bedford.

The Secretry of the Navy has, it is stated, ordered one war vessel to be prepared for the purpose of testing the experiment of substituting petroleum oil for coal. A commission, appointed by the Secretary some months since to examine this subject thoroughly, have so far become satisfied that oil can be used for fuel, at less than half the expense of coal, that they have reccommended the Secretary to have the experiment made for sea navigation.

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

MOSES DETWILER,
DAVID O. HOOVER,
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

Administrator's Notice,

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret Imler, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to John S. Imler of Bedford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay.

JOHN S. IMLER,
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
Administrators.

NEW FIRM!

The Rebellion Played Out!

PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

E. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,

and pay especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handkerchiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods, Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,

JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.

all of which will be sold very low for cash.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S

CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL

COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

Established in the following cities:

PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets, New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleaveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c., learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular.

Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.

jan. 29, 1864—9 mo.

L. JOHNSON & CO.'S TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.—Established by Binny & Ronaldson in 1795, on the base of Sower's Germantown Foundry of 1739.

Our long practice and experience enable us to offer the largest variety of PRINTING TYPES, and all the appurtenances of a printing office, to be found in any establishment in the United States, and of a quality, too, which is deemed to be unrivalled. The composition of the metal used is calculated to afford the greatest durability; while the scrupulous care exercised in the fitting up and finishing of the type is such as to insure accuracy and squareness of body, &c. Our facilities are extensive enough to enable us to fill orders of any amount. Estimates given in detail (with the cost) of all the materials required for a Newspaper Office.

PLAIN OR FANCY TYPES, MUSIC of unparalleled beauty, *cast in this Foundry only*, SCRIPTS, FLOWERS, BORDERS, CUTS, BRASS OR METAL RULES, LABOUR-SAVING RULES and LABOUR-SAVING FURNITURE, BRASS BRACES, BRASS CIRCLES and OVALS, &c.

PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, and all sorts of Printing Materials, (most of which are made by us,) will be furnished at Manufacturers' Prices. PRINTING INK, of all varieties and colours, Varnishes, Bronzes, &c. We are agents for the Inks, &c., of the most celebrated American and English Manufacturers, which we will sell at the lowest terms.

STEREOTYPING OR ELECTROTYPING of Books, Music, Wood Cuts, *Jobs*, &c. Type used in stereotyping for sale at reduced prices. Wood Cuts designed and engraved in the finest style of art. Our "Specimen Book" (the first of its class in the country, and original in its conception and getting up) will be sent to printers wishing to make orders, who will direct how it may be transmitted to them. It is too large to be sent by mail. Courteous attention, quick despatch, and terms as liberal as those of any respectable house.

L. JOHNSON & CO.'
apr. 15, 1864—c. 606 Sansom St. Philadelphia.

UNION HOTEL.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC,

These Bitters have performed more Cures!

GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them

Than any other article in the market.

We defy any One to contradict this Assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms!

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER,

THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC.

CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKEY,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

But is the best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
FROM THE HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

Washington, January 1, 1864.

Gentlemen.—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation, in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,

THOMAS B. FLORENCE.

From John B. Wickersham, Esq., firm of Wickersham & Hutchison, the celebrated Manufacturers of Fancy Iron Works, 259 Canal St.

I am the recipient from you of one of the greatest favors that can be conferred upon man, viz: that of health. For many years have I suffered from one of the most annoying and debilitating complaints that the human family can be afflicted with, Chronic Diarrhea.

During the long time I was suffering from this disease, I was attended by regular physicians, giving me but temporary relief. The cause seemed to remain until I was induced to try Hoofland's German Bitters. After the use of a few bottles of that valuable medicine, the complaint appeared to be completely eradicated.

I often inwardly thank you for such a valuable specific and, whenever I have an opportunity, cheerfully recommend it, with full confidence in its reliability.

Truly yours,
JOHN B. WICKERSHAM.

New York, Feb. 2, 1864.

From Julius Lee, Esq., firm of Lee & Walker, the most extensive Music Publishers in the United States, No. 722 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

February 8th, 1864.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentleman:—My mother-in-law has been so greatly benefitted by your Hoofland's German Bitters that I concluded to try it myself. I find it to be an invaluable tonic, and unhesitatingly recommend it to all who are suffering from dyspepsia. I have had that disease in its most obstinate form—flatulence—for many years, and your Bitters has given me ease when everything else had failed. Yours truly, JULIUS LEE.

From the Hon. JACOB BROOM,
Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, 1863.

Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years' standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there has been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequalled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers.

Truly yours,
JACOB BROOM.
1707 Spruce St.

From Rev. W. D. Seigfried, Pastor of 12th Baptist Church, Philadelphia, December 26th, 1863.

Messrs. Jones & Evans—Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of the Bitters induced me also to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters" whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community, in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicine preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action was not upon only the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and perm

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

Notice.

We shall continue to furnish THE INQUIRER for $1.50, a year in advance, until the first week of May next; after that time the terms will be $1.75, in advance.

This small increase is necessary to meet the large advance in the cost of printing material of every description. The Inquirer is now considerably larger than it has been, and will require a good deal more work and expense to print it.

Union County Meeting.

The loyal men of Bedford county, comprising the the National Union party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government our heroic brethren in arms who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to assemble at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd of May next, for the purpose of taking such measures to organize the party as will enable us to secure the triumph of those principles for which our countrymen are so nobly contending. Hon. Wm. H. Koontz and others will address the meeting.

By order of the County Committee.

J. R. DURBORROW, *Chairman.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

RELIGIOUS.—The first Quarterly Meeting for Bainsburg Circuit, will be held at Mt. Smith, M. E. Church, on Saturday & Sabbath the 21st, & 22d of May.

G. BERKSTRESSER, Pastor.

Great Central Fair Committee Meeting.

The members of the Bedford County Committee of the Great Central Fair, are requested to meet at the office of the chairman, in Bedford Borough, at two o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday the 4th day of May, next.

C. N. HICKOK,
Bedford, April 29, 1864. Chairman.

Suicide.

Mollie Magee, a young lady living at George R. Barndollar's, in the town of Woodberry, this county, hung herself on last Sunday morning with a clothes line near Mr. Holsinger's. She had slept with Miss Barndollar during the night and left her side to commit the act of self-destruction.

Meeting of the County Committee.

The County Committee met last Saturday, pursuant to call, in Bedford. Wm. A. B. Clark of Schellsburg, John Major of Broadtop, James Snowden of Woodberry, substitute for Geo. R. Barndollar, Henry P. Diehl of Colerain, Peter H. Shires of Bedford, and J. R. Durborrow, Chairman, were present. C. W. Ashcom of Hopewell, was chosen representative delegate to State Convention.

The Committee selected John G. Minnich, David F. Mann and Peter H. Shires, all of Bedford Borough, as senatorial conferees. Somerset county conceded the Senatorial delegate to Bedford, which left the choice with our conferees, who elected Hon. Geo. W. Householder as senatorial delegate to the State Convention.

W. Watson King.

On the 20th inst., the remains of our young friend W. Watson King, accompanied by his father, Alexander King, Esq., arrived here, and were conveyed to the new cemetery for interment. Some time since, they left their temporary resting place in the sunny south, and after being tossed about for weeks on the stormy Atlantic finally arrived to take up their long, last abode among the loved ones and friends of his childhood and youth. The "welcome home" was a sad one, but to his friends, and they were many, it was a satisfaction though mournful, it is true, to have him come and lay him down for his long rest among his native hills, and in the midst of those who will ever cherish his memory in fond and loving hearts.

He had not reached his majority when he left his home. Full of patriotic and youthful vigor he could not resist his country's appeal. He had just entered upon a course of study to prepare himself for future life, but when the call came, he made all yield to the one great duty; studies, home and youthful attachments were all laid aside, and he consecrated to his country, the life which he soon had to lay down in her service. His great grand father was one of the heroes of the Revolution, who had fought and toiled to win our independence; the same spirit lived still in the breast of our young friend, and animated him to sustain with his life, if necessary, the national existence secured by the blood of his ancestor.

He was a member of Co. E, commanded by Capt. Bice, and was attached to the 76th Regiment Penn'a Vols. Warm-hearted, generous and brave, he had become a favorite with his company, while his gentlemanly and amiable character, and his upright, consistent and manly deportment, secured for him the esteem and respect of his officers and all who knew him. *

Rev. S. Kepler.

"This certifies that the Rev. Samuel Kepler, having for reason satisfactory to himself, withdrawn from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the session of the East Baltimore Conference held at Altoona, March 1864, is hereby affectionately commended as a minister of the Gospel to all Christian people."

Given March, 9, 1864. JNO. H. C. DOSH.
(True copy.) Secretary.

This is a true copy of the certificate given by the Secretary of the East Baltimore Conference, to the above named person. But allow us to say it is wholly gratuitous on the part of the Secretary, he having no authority whatever from the church or conference to do so. And it is manifest injustice to the church and conference, for him to give such a document and especially so, in this case.

Mr. K. saw clearly as his trial progressed that it would terminate in his expulsion, were it permitted to go on, and asked through four brethern, members of the court of trial, the privilege of withdrawing from the church, and as an act of mercy the charges were withdrawn to allow his withdrawal from the Methodist connection.

The conference then by a vote granted him a "certified copy of the action in his case" and thus his connection with the M. E. Church was severed.

The conference (the only body in whom is invested the power to do so) did not grant him a *certificate or letter of recommendation*, or anything of this kind. This certificate is therefore of no earthly value except as the commendation of an individual member of the conference, and should have no influence with other religious bodies as coming from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

E. W. KIRBY.

MARRIED.

REID—McGREGOR.—On the 22d inst., by Rev. D. S. Banks, Mr. JOHN REID to Miss JANET MCGREGOR, both of Coaldale, Bedford county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR—GOGLEY.—In Bloody Run, April 5th, by Rev. J. B. Polsgrove, Mr. JACOB BARNDOLLAR to Miss NANCY GOGLEY, at the residence of the brides father.

FRAZEY—HANKS.—In Bloody Run, April 7th, by the same, F. L. FRAZEY to Miss PERNELIA J. HANKS, at Otts Hotel.

SPARKS—GIBSON.—On April 12th, by the same, Mr. JAMES SPARKS to Miss ELIZABETH GIBSON, at the residence of the bride's father.

DIED.

STECKMAN—In Bloody Run, on the 13th inst., Mrs. JULIA, beloved wife of Mr. James Steckman, in the 29th year of her age. She was a most exemplary Christian and a faithful member of the Lutheran church. In all the relations of life she was an affectionate companion, friend and neighbor. May the God of all love and mercy bear in his arms the motherless babes, sustain and comfort the bereaved husband and friends in this their sore affliction; knowing that ere long, if living and dying in the faith as she did, they shall again be reunited in Heaven—"That blissful abode, where the rivers of pleasure flow o'er the bright plains, and the noontide of glory eternally reigns."

C. E. P.

TOWN—At North Point, on the 17th inst., Mrs. SOPHRONIA S., wife of Newell A. Town, in the 23d year of her age. The deceased was a native of Orange county, Vermont, where her remains were taken for interment. She leaves an affectionate husband and many friends to mourn her loss.

ELDER—At his residence in Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, Pa., on Thursday 14th inst., of Erysipelas, Mr. Robert Elder, aged 63 years, 11 months and 4 days.

ALLISON—Near Brandy Station, Va., on the 26th of January last, of Chronic Diarrhea, JOSEPH ALLISON, a member of Co. D, 138th P. V., from St. Clair township, Bedford County.

DICKEN—At Annapolis, Md., March 30th, of Typhoid Fever, JOHN F. DICKEN, of Co. D, 138th P. V., (exchanged prisoner) from Monroe township, Bedford county.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned of Broad Top Tp., upon the estate of Christian Barnett, late of East Providence township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BARNETT,
April 29, 1864-6t.* Administrator.

THROAT DISEASES. "We would call attention to 'Brown's Bronchial Troches.' We have found them efficacious in allaying Irritation in the Throat and Bronchia, and would commend them to the attention of Public Speakers, and others troubled with affections of the Throat. They are also an excellent remedy for Hoarseness resulting from cold."—*Congregationalist, Boston.*

NEW GOODS
IN
HOPEWELL!

LOWERY & EICHELBERGER have associated with them John B. Custner, Esq., of Hopewell, in a general mercantile and forwarding business at their old stand in Hopewell, the business of the firm to be transacted in the name of LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.

They are now receiving and opening a large and complete stock of Foreign Dry Goods comprising a greater variety than is usually kept in a country store. Among the articles they keep may be enumerated the following:

DRY GOODS, Colored Delaines, Alpacas, Merrimac and Sprngues prints, Bombazines, Sheeting, Shirting, Irish Linen, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS in great variety, Veils, Gloves, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Hose, Cuffs, &c.

CLOTHS—A variety of spring and summer cloths, Broadcloths, Cassimers of different styles, Satinets, &c.

CLOTHING—Mens and boys spring and summer styles of Coats, Pants and Vests.

BOOTS, Shoes; Hats and Caps.

GROCERIES—Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, Teas, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE, &c.—Pocket knives, table spoons and table knives and forkes, razors, scythes, axes, nails, glass, plough points, &c., &c., &c.

FISH—Mackeral, Herring, Cod fish.

All of which were bought at nett cash prices, and which we will sell on the same terms at a small advance.

All kinds of grain and country produce bought or exchanged for goods, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

LOWERY, EICHELBERGER & CO.
Hopewell, April 29, 1864.

BANNVART'S TROCHES,

For the cure of Hoarseness, Throat Diseases, &c., are especially recommended to Ministers, Singers and persons whose vocation calls them to speak in public.

Read the following

TESTIMONIALS,

From some of our Eminent Clergymen.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 8th, 1864.

C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:* I have used Brown's Bronchial Troches, Wistar's Lozenges and other preparations for hoarseness and Throat Troubles, and in comparison with them all, can cheerfully commend your own as a most admirable specific for public speakers and singers. In cases of Hoarseness, coughs and colds, I have found them serving in that of need most effectually.

Yours truly,
T. H. ROBINSON,
Pastor N. S. Presbyterian Church.

I agree with Mr. Robinson as to the value of Bannvart's Troches.
W. C. CATTELL,
Late Pastor of the O. S. Presbyterian Church.

HARRISBURG, Jan., 1864.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—In the habit of speaking very frequently, and in places where the vocal organs are very much taxed, I have found the need of some gentle expectorant, and that want has been supplied in your excellent Troches. I consider them very far superior to any Lozengers that I have ever used, in removing speedily that huskiness of the voice arising from its too frequent use, and impairing the effectiveness of the delivery of public addresses.

Yours, &c.,
JNO. WALKER JACKSON,
Pastor of the Locust Street Methodist Church.

TO C. A. BANNVART—*Dear Sir:*—Having used your Troches, I am free to say they are the best I have ever tried, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted with sore throat or huskiness of voice arising from public speaking or singing.

Yours, &c.,
G. G. BAKESTRAW,
Pastor of Ridge Avenue Methodist Church.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
C. A. BANNVART & CO.,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
To whom all orders should be addressed.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
April 29th, 1864.

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of

SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.

All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
apr. 22, 1864—tf.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR the 138th Regiment Penn'a. Volunteers. Government bounty $100; local bounties from $275 to $300 can be procured for all men now enlisting.

Recruits will be taken for any Pa. Regiment.

For further information apply to Lt. G. W. WILSON, or Sergt. WM. FOSTER, Washington Hotel, Bedford Pa.
apr. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of David Ford, Sr. of Broad Top township, having been granted to the subscriber living in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
Executor.
April 22, 1864—c.

ICE CREAM

And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to

E. KETCHAM & CO.,
289 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.
April 29, 1864.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—tf.

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by

G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. Bush about four miles from Bedford, containing acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn & other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO.

A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township with log house, barn &c.; thereon erected, coning 70 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near school house, Mill &c., Adjoining Scott Low, Hughes, Fathers, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.

ALSO,

60 acres of land. 10 cleared and under fense, a log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Trout, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and part Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ¼ mile of Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable &c thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon of choice fruits. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, close to the great national government road leading to Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard there also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Carr or Koontz property."

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on ground and can be well relied upon for future weal. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska territory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebra Territory.

THE REAL ESTATE OF JOHN C. RIFF.

Situate in Harmon's Bottom, Bedford county, containing 223 acres, 150 of which are cleared—lying the waters of the Raystown Branch of the Juniata. The improvements are a good farm house, large bank barn and a number of outbuildings; also a large grist mill in good running order with 2 run of French burrs and Dustan cheppers; also a two storied stone house (mill house) This is a very desirable property—the land is in a high state of cultivation and adopted to the raising of wheat.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

O. E. SHANON.
apr. 8, 1864.

Iron City College.

Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge U. S. Circuit Court, President.

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner. Penn and St. Clair sts.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST

$35.00

Pays for a full Commercial Course.

No extra charges for Manufacturers, Timbout, Railroad and Bank Book-keeping. Ministers sons' at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical Accountants, who prepare youmen for active business at the least expense and short notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situation. Diplomas granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this college, by businessmen.

Prof. A. Cowley, the best Penman of the Us, who holds the largest number of 1st Premiums, above all competitors, teachers Rapid Business Writing.

Circulars containing full information sent free on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMH,
Pittsburg, Pa.
july 3, 1863—ly.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations exant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, purifies and replenishes, the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action of diseases of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specs in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing as we do, their many excellent qualities, and body action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. *Zer See Advertisement.*

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere

GREAT BARGAINS
AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

Shuck Brothers are just receiving a Splendid stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &

SILKS AND CLOTH MANTILLS,

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY, MOURNING AND LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. HANDSOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBON,

FLOWERS, CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLY, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S GAITORS, SLIPPERS AND FINE BOOTS, NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY, STOCKINGS, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY &C.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, MEN AND BOYS. SHOES AND BOOTS, HATS AND CAPS. ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF LEATHER.

500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

Persons wishing his services of the auctioneer will please call upon the undersigned before advertising.

Apply to JOHN ASIP,
Bord, Pa.
jan. 9 1863—tf.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the account of J. W. Lgenfelter, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Gson, dec'd. The subscriber appointed to settle the exceptions to said account and to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator, will attend for the purpose at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22d of April, inst., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN MYER,
Auditor.
apr. 8, 1864—d.

WANTED,

Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cherry; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and brass.

Address EAGLE WORKS,
Harrisburg, Pa.
march 25, 1864—d.

Court Proclamation.

TO THE CORONER, THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND CONSTABLES IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD, GREETING:

KNOW YE that in pursuance of precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES MILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES ERRS, Jr. Esqs.; Judges of the same Court in the said County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognisances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be held for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the first Monday of May, (being the 2d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of April, in the year of our Lord, 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, *Sheriff.*
apr. 8, 1863.

SHERIFFS SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *vend. Exponas* and *Lavari Facias* to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1864, the following Real Estate, viz:

One tract of land situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, Pa., containing one hundred and forty acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story Log House and Double Log Barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Davis, John Swartz, Leonard Giffin, and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleight.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, containing 15 acres more or less, about 7 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Log House and Small Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinker, John A. Imgrund, and others, and taken in execution as the property of J. M. Lehman.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 147 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Log House and Small Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alexander Lee, Isaac Hunter, Abraham Kern's heirs, and others, and taken in execution as the property of David Sigh.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 87 acres, adjoining lands of G. H. Spang, O. Shannon, William Hams, Artemus Bannet and William Ashley, being part of a tract of land bought by William O. from Abraham Kern's Executor's, by deed dated 16th of December, 1861, Recorded in Book A, C. Page 38, and taken in execution as the property of George Hams.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of O. E. Shannon, Esq. James Clark, Levi Abbott, and others, with a new Frame House and Frame Barn thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, also an apple orchard thereon, also one other tract of land adjoining the above, containing 50 acres more or less, 10 acres cleared and under fence, and taken in execution as the property of John Long.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, as the defendants right, title, and interest in and to a tract of land containing 53 acres and about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a House and Barn thereon erected, ajoining lands of John Savage and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and others, being the same tract of land which was patented to Philamon Dickerson, in 1782, by sundry assurances in law, duly became vested in John A. Osborn, the defendant, with the right all appurtenances thereunto, and taken in execution as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, containing 180 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log Dwelling house, and Log Stable thereon erected, also an Apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Mosor, Frederick Smith, George Wolford and others, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing 70 acres more or less, adjoining lands of Miller's heirs, Benjamin Yoder, and others, all taken in execution as the property of N. P. Reed.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford county, containing 16 acres more or less, all cleared all under fence, with a two story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, a Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John H. Smith, Tilghman Northcraft, and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Carender.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing 100 acres more or less, about 55 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House, and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Myer, Leonard May, and George Troutman, and taken in exection as the property of Frederick Stabe.

ALSO, One tract of unimproved land, situate in Beans Cove, Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Johnston Ouben, John Gordon, Samuel H. Tate's heirs, Job Cessna and others, containing 400 acres more or less, all taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO, A lot of ground situate in the town of Woodberry, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, fronting on Main Street, about 60 feet, extending back about 12 feet to an alley, adjoining lots on the north by the heir of George Harker, dec'd, on the south by a lot of ground belonging to the Methodist Church, with a two story Log Frame House and porch, and other outbuildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel B. Bulger.

Sheriff's Office, JOHN ALDSTADT,
apr. 8, 1861—d. Sheriff.

List of Causes

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1864, (1ST MONDAY 2ST DAY.)

Hett Miller,	vs.	Samuel Smith.
Joseph Barley	"	Jackson Stuckey.
David C. McCormick	"	Anthony Bowser.
Simon Walter	"	Joseph Helsel.
Daniel Walter	"	Abm. Sills com.
Joseph Gordon	"	F. Hildebrand.
John Winter	"	Gideon Williams.
Bennett & Mars	"	Daniel Miller.
John Johnson	"	John Howsare.
William Fahner	"	William Overaker.
James M. Reynolds	"	Adam Carn.
Thomas B. Keating	"	Bedford Rail Road.

O. E. SHANNON,
Prothonotary.
apr. 8, 1864—d.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR MAY TERM 1ST MONDAY, 2ND DAY, 1864.

Peter F. Lehman, Foreman; Henry McDonnid, Asa Williams, Nicholas Hygong, William Whetstone, William Brollier, Abner Griffith, Henry Felton, Jacob S. Brown, Samuel Fishack, James Madara, Isaac Earnest, John C. Figart, Isaac Conner, Jacob Evans, W. H. Morgart, Jacob Pennell, Joseph Sleighter, William Bowles, David Shafer, George Baily, John Hershiser, David Evans, David Steel.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR MAY TERM, 1ST MONDAY, 2ND DAY, 1864.

Thomas Sleek of Samuel, Henry Shaffer, Samuel Dibbs, Michael Holderbaum, Martin Brumbaugh, John Masspeaker, Isaac Devore, Thomas Mullenix, A. J. Snively, John W. Beeler, Israel Davis, David Koons, Henry Pencyl, David Miller, P. G. Morgart, John Diltz, George Potter, Henry Ickes, Amos Oldham, W. M. Akers, Barnet Weimer, Isaac Bowen, Tobias Snider, William Layton, John I. Noble, A. J. Morgart, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Spicer, George Blymire, Nathan Crisman, John May, Mahlon Smith, John Corley, Jr. Ass Howsare, John Mortimore, William Robison, John Gephart, Jr. Michael Wisemore,

Drawn and certified at the Commissioner's Office, February 9, 1864.

JOHN G. FISHER,
apr. 2, 1864—d. *Clerk.*

RECRUITS FOR THE NAVY.

HEADQUARTERS, PROVOST MARSHALS, SIXTEENTH DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA, *Chambersburg, March* 29, 1864.—District Provost Marshals have been authorized to ENLIST MEN for the NAVY and MARINE CORPS. Able or ordinary seamen enlisted into the Naval service receive an advance of three months' pay as bounty, to be refunded from any prize money to which they may be entitled. Recruits enlisting in the Marine Corps do not receive advance pay or bounty from the United States, but are entitled to prize money. Men enlisting for the Naval Service or the Marine Corps are credited on the quotas for draft the same as men for the Army.

Men enlisting for the First Battalion companies of the Invalid Corps (now the Veteran Reserve Corps,) will be credited to the quota to be furnished under the draft of the ward, borough or township from which they enlist.

GEO. EYSTER,
apr. 1, —c. Capt. and Prov. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.

J. ALSIP & SON,

AUCTIONEER & COMMISSION MERCHANT

Bedford, Pa.

RESPECTFULLY solicit consignment of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing and all kinds of merchandise for auction and private sale.

REFERENCES.

Philadelphia.	Bedford.
PHILIP FORD & CO.	Hon. JOB. MANN,
BOYD & HOUGH.	Hon. W. DAUGHERTY,
A. YOUNG & BRO.	B. F. MEYERS.

Bedford, jan. 1, 1863—tf.

Prospectus for 1864.

THE WORLD:

An Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Newspaper.

UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.

THE WORLD, to which the New York *Weekly Argus* has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or conservative newspaper.—It addresses weekly alone more than 100,000 subscribers and constant purchasers, and reaches at least *half a million* readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it now enjoys, these numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing less than this should satisfy those who believe that the only hope of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution over a now distracted and divided country, lies in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war; and that to accomplish this end, no means is so effective as the diffusion, throughable and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working men, the thinking men, and the voting men of the North.

Enterprise, industry, and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD the BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial centre in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

The market reports of the WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The Editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the Cattle Markets, the general and country produce markets, and the money market in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. The WORLD has also a special department devoted to Agriculture, filled with editorial articles, communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper, for the Farmers and Mechanics of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated Rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have consigned to being together upon one platform all conservative, Union-loving, and Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name and creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as Andrew Jackson and William L. Marcy, Silas Wright and Stephen A. Douglas, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to *restore the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the Laws.* Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation, THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to the Union, whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of the Constitution, which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of the Law, in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the *Freedom of the Press*; it will constantly uphold defend *Freedom of Speech, and the Freedom of the ballot.*

To the lawful acts of the Administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right to the writ of *habeas corpus*, its illegal proclamations, its abrogation of State and federal laws, its despotic accumulations of ungranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of *civil and personal liberty*, it will constantly oppose the letter and the spirit of our supreme law, and the advocacy of sound doctrine, until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people.—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

TERMS:

DAILY WORLD.

Yearly subscribers by mail.....$8 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum	$3 00
Two copies to one address	5 00
Three	7 50
Five	12 00
Ten	22 50

WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum	$2 00
Three copies (address on each paper)	5 00
Five	8 00
Ten	15 00
Twenty copies (all to one address)	25 00

Clubs of twenty or over can have address put on each paper for an additional charge of ten cents each.

For every club of twenty an extra copy will be added for the getter up of the club. For every club of fifty, the Semi-Weekly, and for every club of one hundred, the Daily will be sent, *when requested, in lieu of the extra copies of Weekly.* Additions to Clubs may be made at any time at same rates. Papers cannot be changed from one Club to another, but on request of the person ordering the Club, and on receipt of fifty cents extra, single papers will be taken from the Club and sent to a separate address.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

Address THE WORLD,
apr. 15, 1864—e. *33 Park Row, New York.*

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL" and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

Tavern Licenses.

The following persons have taken out petitions for the purpose of Presenting them to the Court at May Session 1864 for license to keep Tavern.

David Stuckey,	Rainsburg,	Colerain township.
Catharine Eichelberger	Hopewell	Broad Top tp.
Diehl & Dibert	Bedford	Borough.
Joseph Mortimore	Snake spring	township.
John Drhew	Broad Top	township.
Henry Fluke,	Woodbury,	
William Pearson,		
Thomas C. Reighart,	Union	township,
Harry Dullinger,	Hopewell.	
Christian Eversole,	St Clairsville,	St Clair tow'p.
Bernard O'Neal,	Cheneysville,	Southampton tp,
Joseph Feller,	Buena Vista,	Juniata township,
Saml.. M. Sleek,	Pleasantville,	St Clair township.
Val. Steckman,	Bedford Bor.,	
Thomas M'Cauliff,	Buena Vista,	Juniata township.
John C. Black,	Bloody Run,	West Providence tp.
Danl., F. Stone,	Rainsburg,	Colerain township.
Jacob Raum,	Saxton,	Liberty township.
Geo. W. Figard,	Fairplay,	Broad Top township.
Aaron W. Reed,		South Woodberry tp.
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg,	Colerain township.
A. J. Snively,		Schellsburg Bor.
George M. Colvin,		Schellsburg Bor.
C. A. McKillipy,	North Point,	Broadtop township.
Joseph B. Stoner,	Bloody Run,	West Providence tp.
J. Val., Besserer,	Stonerstown,	Liberty township.
Peter Amick,	St Clairsville,	St Clair township.
J. Feightner,	Palo Alto,	Londonderry, tp.
D. A. T. Black,	Ray's Hill,	East Providence tp.
Jas. A. Haney,	Centerville,	Cumberland Valley tp.
Benjamin Elliott,	Stonerstown,	Liberty township.
Isaac Mengel,	Bedford Bor.,	
A. G. Allen,	Bedford Springs.	

O. E. SHANNON, *Clerk.*

LOCUST PINS, LOCUST PINS, STAVES, &c.

WANTED.

Large quantities, all lengths, of LOCUST PINE for Cash. Also, Staves: Hoop-Poles: Oak, Ash

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

A man in Lewistown, Me., some time ago had his life insured for two thousand dollars, and immediately went into a decline. The company bought his policy.

Yale College has received or has been promised half a million dollars within a few months, and Governor Buckingham has recently swelled the fund by a gift of twenty-five thousand dollars.

A few years ago, to settle an estate, a parcel of timber land in Mount Holly, Vt., was appraised at the value of one hundred dollars. The same land has recently been sold for thirty-three hundred and seventy-five dollars

A rumseller at Franklin, N. H., was visited not long since by two hundred ladies in procession who politely informed him that he must shut up shop and leave town, or he would be assisted to do both, he didn't wait for the assistance.

Effects of Prize Fighting.—John C. Heenan is still in London. He has fits now, and falls down in the street. He has never been well since he was drugged for the fight with King by the friends of the latter. It is thought he will never recover.

From present indications there is little doubt that the maple sugar crop of 1864 will vastly exceed that made in previous years. In all probability the crop of maple sugar at the North for the present year will reach 25,000,000 pounds, worth, at the low estimate of fifteen cents per pound, $3,750,000.

New Rolling Mills.—Two new rolling mills are about to be erected in Allentown—both by joint stock companies. One of the companies has a present capital of $75,000, and is called the "Jordon Manufacturing Company." The other is the "East Pennsylvania Iron Works." Ground has already been broken for both mills and the work commenced.

A Big Well on the River.—The Franklin (Pa.) *Citizen* says: Much excitement has been caused in the past few days concerning the oil lands on the Allegheny river, by the rumor that a Mr. Philips, who has been boring a well somewhere between Oil City and Walnut Bend, on the river, had struck a heavy vein of oil, and that the well was flowing from 700 to 800 barrels per day.

The Two-cent Piece.—The new two-cent piece which has been recommended for the sanction of Congress, resembles, as much as anything can, a gold coin. On one side there is a wreath of wheat, in the centre of which is stamped "two cents," and around which are the words "United States of America." On the other side there is the shield of Liberty, bearing the words, "God our Trust."

The Secretary of the Navy has, it is stated, ordered one war vessel to be prepared for the purpose of testing the experiment of substituting petroleum oil for coal. A commission, appointed by the Secretary some months since to examine this subject thoroughly, have so far become satisfied that oil can be used for fuel, at less than half the expense of coal, that they have recommended the Secretary to have the experiment made for sea navigation.

Oily.—When a man discovers an oil-well upon his premises in these days, his fortune is made. Witness these prices recently paid to farmers in Western Pennsylvania: Among the sales recently made are the Parker farm for $100,000; the Funk farm for $150,000; the King farm for $85,000; the Noble & Delamater well and territory for $300,000; the Egbert for $200,000. This property is all on Oil Creek, but the excitement is not confined to the creek alone.

A Family Burned to Death.—On Friday night the 15th inst, a fire broke out in a house occupied by a family named McMann, in Tarport, Pa. The parents occupied one room and four children another. The flames spread before the family awoke. On awaking the father attempted to rescue one of the children, but was suffocated before leaving the house, and, with the child, was burned. The mother attempted to arouse the other children, but could not rescue them, and, with them, was suffocated. Thus the whole family of six were burned with the building.

The Kanawha Oil Region.—The excitement on the subject of oil in the Kanawha (West Virginia) region is daily increasing. The whole country is crowded with delegates from the North, leases are readily sold, and engines and tubing are constantly arriving. Hon. J. B. Blair last week sold his quarter in the mammoth well to the Bergen Oil Company, New Jersey, for $45,000. Gen. A. S. Gore sold his for the same. Then, Mr. Henderson, the owner of the land on which the well is situated, sold for $100,000, including his leases, to a Pennsylvania Company. The most of the supposed oil territory on the land is leased to other parties.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

Henry Clay's Remains.—After the interment of twelve years, the remains of Mr. Clay were removed last week upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with here beneath the beautiful mouument erected to his memory in the Lexington Cemetery. Connected with this event, the *Observer* says, the wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, being but little faded, while a good ring, bearing the initials "J. W.," which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweler's store.—*Cincinnati Times.*

Coal in Minnesota.—An important discovery has recently been made in Minnesota. It consists of an extensive bed of cannel coal, which has been found up the Minnesota valley on the Cottonwood River, a little more than one hundred miles from St. Paul. The bed is eighty-eight feet below the surface, where the shaft was sunk, and is six feet in thickness. It is probable that other shafts will find it nearer the surface. There are indications that immense coal beds exist in that locality. A company has been organized to work the mines, and they expect to be bringing coal down the Minnesota River to St. Paul by the 1st of July. The importance of this discovery is very great. The manufacturing interests of Minnesota, which have been kept in the background for want of this material, will now be rapidly developed.

The Tobacco Crop.—The entire tobacco crop of 1860 in this country was two hundred millions of pounds; or, more exactly, 199,772,655. Of this the Southern States produced 184,991,706 pounds—a very near approximate to the whole, as it leaves but 14,780,949 pounds for the remainder of the Union. Now we have a total crop of tobacco amounting to 114,792,653 pounds in 1862 and 567,302,770 pounds in 1863. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, California and Nebraska, which are credited with nothing in 1862, yielded 345,378 pounds in 1863, which is certainly a considerable growth for twelve months, and indicative of larger results in the future. If there remains over 60,000 pounds, as is supposed, from 1862, we should have on hand, deducing the estimated consumption—say 80,000,000 pounds—251,000,000 pounds for the present supply. At 14 cents per pound, with a continuing foreign demand, we may export one-half in excess of former years as to value: say $30,100,000.

The Pennsylvania Tobacco.—The Virginians are to side has asked for some prosperity which has grown out of secession. One farmer in Lancaster county, awaiting his crop, has sold the product of three and a half The rebel acres with tobacco, for one thousand dollars. ready distinguishing is profitable. The crop in all that porcurred in the State has been large. It is now coming market, and canmands from thirteen to twenty doubtful whpound. It will be as profitable, probably, or trenchments the present year. The old stocks are not His tactics out, but they are reduced and are held for larprobabilitynone of the tobacco raised in other counnamely: as thus far equalled the American. These porplay in Va. of Virginia, which are reclaimed will produce sitions a tobacco this year, but there is no danger of a ously surplus for years to come.

At three hundred dollars an acre, there are few crops case more valuable than tobacco. This is about the rate great realized in Lancaster county. Those who have space weaand which are adapted to its growth can hardly whoplant more profitably.—(*North American.*)

sion- Extravagance.—The N. Y. *Post* has a word to say too, about the reigning extravagance of the times. It as t writes as follows: "A man builds a marble stable on pro the rear of his lot, at a cost of eighty thousand dolope lars, and fits up a private theater over it. Another brapays eight thousand dollars for a pair of horses to the drive on the road for his pleasure, and many give from fifteen hundred to three thousand dollars for the same object. Another provides a dinner for a dozen friends rejecting the old superstition of the unlucky thirteen—and this simple dinner costs one thousand dollars. A children's party is given, in an up-town house, where every child is clad entirely in dresses imported from Paris. An American citizen purchases a house for over one hundred thousand dollars, and tears it down, to re-build upon its site one yet more costly. These are signs of the time—are they not evidences of a state of things unhealthful, feverish, threatening to the honest simplicity of our political life; and threatening not less evil to the ideas and the principles of which that life has hitherto been a fair exponent? What business have Americans at any time, with such vain show; such useless magnificence? But especially how can they justify it to themselves in this time of war?

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☞The Third Edition of the September Number of Blackwood, containing an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 cents.

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We also Publish the
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PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, INST.

the following Real Estate late the property of Dr. William Watson Dec'd, viz.

A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford on the corner of Pitt and Richard Streets, being 80 feet in front on Pitt Street and 240 feet on Richard street; composed of one whole lot and one third of a lot.

This property is esteemed one of the best business localities in the Borough, and will be sold altogether or divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers, subject to the lease of the tenants in posession.

Also at the same time and place about 1200 acres of valuable timber and farm lands in lots of between one and two hundred acres, situate in Shover's Valley and on west side of Dunnings Mountain, about three miles south of Bedford.

Also, a valuable tract of land, known as the Farmer Survey adjoining lands belonging to the Bedford Springs Property containing 140 acres more or less,—of which a large portion is meadow ground and part thereof cleared and under fense.

Plots of the above lands can be seen at my office, for ten days before day of sale.

TERMS: One third of purchase money to remain in hands of purchaser during lifetime of Widow, and interest to be paid to her annually. One third of residue to be paid on the confirmation, and balance in two equal annual payments without interest,

A. KING,
Apr. 1, 1864.—c. Trustee.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 12th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargable thereon will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (13th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Treasurer.

Bedford township.

Acres		Warrantees or owners	Taxes.
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
230		Maria Diehl	1 87
95		Thomas J Bonnett	1 72
		Broadtop township.	
335		John N. Lanes' heirs	30 66
338		" " " "	63 26
200		" " " & Co.	47 00
404		" " " "	19 58
440		" " " "	19 68
400		" " " "	22 60
125		" " " "	5 00
400		" " " "	22 00
408		" " " "	23 37
210		" " " "	8 00
402		William Bunn	35 24
168		William Lane	35 24
150		James Entriken	1 55
75	Perches	William Gray	2 46
440	83	James Patton	22 05
440	130	" "	7 44
175	135	" "	8 93
58	44	" "	1 30
484	136	Samuel Kerr	8 00
422		Barnett Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	7 68
465½		Isaac Kerr	7 68
440		John Razor	92
376		F Mowing, Jr.	78
63		Jacob Myers	9 44
396	129	James Razor	1 20
75		John Devereaux	16 50
403		John Bollman	28 70
30		L. J. Watson	6 75
339		Stephens & Co.	18 62
289		Foster & Schell	8 68
14		James Figart	1 28
405		Jacob Strine	10 44
60		William Figart	6 00
100		Dunlap & Evans	16 00
		Christian Barnett	8 72
		Josiah Bacon	8 80
83		John Cessna, Esq.	1 23
23		" "	76
52		" "	76
110		James Patton	5 40
393		Patton & Easton	10 89
25		John King's heirs	1 10
30		John Cesena, Esq.	90
160		John Devereaux	7 50
9		Evans W A & Griffith	1 80
15		Entriken & Wilson	3 86
13		Entriken & Patterson	5 35
26		Johnathan Edwards	4 18
49		James Entriken	6 24
15		" "	3 37
49		Fluke & Dunlap	5 88
21		John Forde	20
110		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co	11 73
438		" " " " "	12 36
168		" " " " "	5 04
8		" " " " "	60
100		" " " " "	3 00
30		Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co.	99
75		" " " "	13 50
250		" " " "	28 27
20		John Hinish	24
16		Kessler & Whitnuy	3 20
21		Peter Kessler	4 25
19		" "	1 89
170		Alexander King & Co.	43 96
100		William Lovoall	13 05
135		John McCanles	18 57
50		Rev. E. P. Phelps	5 26
119		James Patton	3 03
166		" "	2 46
8		William Rogers	1 20
267		Joseph Richeson & Shrieves	25 02
63		James Richeson & Shrieves	3 38
175		P. A. Wilson & McCanles	35 31
300		P. A. Wilson & Co	34 24
71		Warsing & Evans	18
		Colerain.	
3724		Mary Kegg	1 80
414		Michael Roof	2 48
410		Agnes Roof	1 20
400		Jacob Whetstone	1 20
340½		Jacob Wyand	1 00
111		Andrew Kihock	64
90		Joseph & Emanuel Diehl	84
427		Author Brown	1 28
50		Philip Diehl	48
		Cumberland Valley.	
250		James Irving	2 76
50		James Heyden	28
392¾		John Sample	4 76
		Hopewell township.	
200		John Corby	1 20
413		John Kerr	7 12
150		James Howard	88
404		Richard Moan	1 32
420		Josh Chaney	1 32
404		Joseph Moan	1 56
409½		Samuel Moan	3 36
424	85	Alexander Moan	3 48
266½		John McIlnay	84
192		Timothy Moan	1 38
200	14	Israel Moan	1 30
196	50	Zacariah Moan	1 10
212	20	John Boyd	64
216	60	Isabella Davis	70
220½		William Piper	64
238		John Hardin	76
221		Ignatius Hardin	64
434	125	James Wilson	64
187	40	David Piper	40
425		George Alberti	84
213		Joseph Lancaster	60
402	97	Stephen Moan	1 50
900		" Montgomery	3 36
28		George Wishart	76
25		Milligan & Benedict	24
41		James Hilton	22
5		Aaron Beard	22
402		Francis Johnston	1 72
145		William Lane	54
365		Daniel Montgomery	1 36
324		Alexander Johnston	98
363		George Rnish	1 32
286		William Lester	1 06
		Hopewell Township.	
75		Robert Montgomery	$ 28
900		" Orr	3 36
80		" Starts	80
		Juniata Township.	
30		Nicholas Inouff	12
		Londonderry Township.	
220		James Shaw	1 25
404		Sarah Wright	60
		Liberty Township.	
200		Mary Gordon	6 14
200		James Gordon	6 44
150		Thomas Jones	6 60
159½		Stephen Ker	1 90
165		Edward Lanly	7 08
200		Jacob Miller	2 98
200		Mary Piper	2 98
200		Amelia Piper	2 98
400		Edward Stone	11 88
132		John Tomm	6 66
374		Hannah Alberti	5 16
443		Maria Alberti	10 33
52		James Entriken	88
50		" "	2 46
403		Alexander Morgomery	1 32
200		John Kerr	2 98
200		Samuel Kerr	2 98
150		Francis Moan	1 66
200		Stephen Kerr	1 90
40		Milligan & Bendict	1 66
5		Beeler & Bowser	34
½ lot		George Thompson	08
8		Luke Feeney	56
1		Gen. W. H. Irwin	1 39
200		G. D. Trout	24
200		John Stone	4 39
132		Bernard Moan	2 32
200		John McInay	84
197		David Piper	1 08
32		Maria Alberti	2 26
70		" Bartlebaugh	2 26
14		Thomas & John King	74
40		William P. Schell	2 43
1 lot		Schell & Daugherty	47
1 "		A. B. Currett	1 46
1 "		Henry Stonerook	24
200		Daniel Stoner	24
1 "		Daniel Baer	24
1 "		Elizabeth Miller	2 98
1 "		Samuel Yingling	24
1 "		Jacob Biddle	24
1 "		Ephraim Smiltzer	24
½ "		James Dunn	1 23
1 "		Terry Kenney	1 30
1 "		Goffrey's heirs	1 73
1 "		Samuel Carmack	34
1 "		Daniel Baer	34
1 "		Mrs. Lawraence	34
1 "		Ann Scott	34
253½		S. J. Africa	24
		Monroe Township.	
100		Frederick Collibarger	72
200		Napier Township.	
		George Davidson	60
		Abner Rogers	60
		Providence East.	
1219		Samuel Tate's heirs	44
900		" " "	44
800		" " "	44
224½		" " "	28
302	46 Perches	Hezekiah Logan	1 20
402	62 "	Charles Logan	1 26
30		P. Clingerman	40
400	73 "	John Cavan	1 20
400		Thomas Cavan	1 20
80		Ezekiel Cook	1 02
400		William Long	1 80
400		William Cavan	1 60
17		Joseph Spark's heirs	16
431	110 Perches	John Crosby	1 64
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
		St. Clair.	
396½		John Linn	1 20
395		James May	1 20
411		William Snively	1 20
		Union Township.	
400		John Swaggart	6 34
400		Leonard Swaggart	3 64
266		Alexander Lardner	2 38
116		William Smith	1 04
43		Samuel Burket	44
116		John Shee	88
50		Frederick Snyder	44
400½		Peter Counce or Carnell	3 64
400½		John Dalton	1 98
274		Jeremiah Jackson	2 82
130		Jacob Swaggart	1 48
406		Hugh Doyle	1 68
406		James Dunlap	3 68
440		William Pearson	3 96
380		Ebenezer Branham	3 96
412		Philip Gordon	3 70
120		Conrad Imler	86
200		Christly Bowser	2 20
100		George Laib	88
100		Jacob Burket	88
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 32
123		John Still	3 64
200		Michael Shimer	2 91
60		Michael Shafer	1 22
60		—— Couples (Brush Mt.)	80
433		Hugh Porter	1 10
339		Griffith Evans	3 90
403½		Philip Stine	3 64
439		John Martin	3 96
330		Wilson Hunt	3 96
363½		Alexander Scott	3 94
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	3 16
		"	3 68
20		"	24
90		"	1 48
150		William Laughan	2 46
40		Peter Shimer	40
		Woodberry South.	
135		Peter Shoenberger	3 60
216		Isabel Davis	24
54	100 Perches	John S. Hetrick	28
		Woodberry Middle	
10		Henry Burgert	1 66
6		Isaac Burgert	1 08
15		" "	1 52
22		Kensinger's heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	1 52
60		" "	2 26
62		John McFadden	3 76
20		Frederick Nicodemus	1 50
16		George Nicodemus	1 32
50		John Nicodemus	1 46
50		John Stonerook	1 24
18		Samuel Shriver	1 66
14		Charles Typer	1 50
15		Jacob Zook	75
15		"	75
46		Benner's heirs	2 28
4		—— Stonerook	1 98
403		William Montgomery	6 60
150		Robert Montgomery	2 46
13		Jacob Furry	90
20		Rinehart Replogle	2 46
6		Patton & Madara	1 08
13		John Teeter	90
12		Samuel Teeter	82
14	14 Perches	G. H. Spang	1 28
15		Jacob Smith	1 08
19		John Z. Smith	1 14
17		George Smith	1 14
20		Archibald McFadden	1 24
14		Henry Stonerook	1 24
60		John Tresh	1 14

Treasurer's Office, apr. 1, 1864—f.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,
RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 13.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address

J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co, Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrators' Notice.

The undersigned residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, having received Letters of Administration upon the estate of Fredrick Hillegas, late of said township deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
FREDRICK HILLEGAS,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of Fredrick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, deceased by the register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
March 18, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

MOSES DETWILER,
DAVID O. HOOVER.
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret Imler, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to John S. Imler of Bedford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay.

JOHN S. IMLER,
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Hammer, dec'd.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to examine and settle the exceptions to the account of James Allison, Esq. Executor of the last will &c of Michael Hammer, dec'd. and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Auditor*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County.

In the matter of the distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the Real Estate of the minor children of Ann Rebecca Harelerode, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor to make distributions of the fund above mentioned, in the hands of John Alsip, Esq. the trustee authorized and appointed to sell the said Real Estate, amongst the heirs of said Ann Rebecca Harelerode, dec'd, and creditors &c, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Wednesday the 13th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. when and where all the parties interested may appear and be heard.

A. KING,
March 25, 1864.—c. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of bedford county, to make distribution of the money arising from the sale by the Sheriff of said county, of the Real Estate of Charlotte Radebaugh, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1864 at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Auditor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, decd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. WHIP, *Executor.*
Residing in Cumberland Valley.
Bedford apr. 8, 1864—f*.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of thomas Oldham, one of the assignees of George Snyder of Union township, has been exhibited and filed on the Common Pleas of Bedford county, at the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Tuesday the 2d day of May, next, unless cause be shown why it should not be allowed.

O. E. SHANNON,
apr. 8, 1864—d. Proth'y.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.

☞ Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COIL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS,

PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.

G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Woolens, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4, 1864—3 mo.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of G. R. & W. OSTER.

March 18, 1864—tf.

HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being mnufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Uretha, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and dise